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[a158]

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Hongkong, 18th October, 1906. [1633]

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Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. 1712

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a40 **H. HAYNES, Manager.**

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1165]

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Electrically Lighted, Electric Fan (if
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Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1165]

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Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1917]

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Very Comfortable and Convenient for Resident
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a221 **THE MANAGER.**

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THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,
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W. F. FARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 17

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
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Hongkong, 19th October, 1906. [30]

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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, and for publication, but as evidence of good faith, and for the purpose of publication, should be written on one side of the paper only.
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CHONGKING OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD C
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 29th, 1906.

The quotations that appear elsewhere, from Mr. Douglas Story's letter in the *Tribune* contradicting the *Times* account of what has taken place in Korea, serve to call attention to the unsatisfactory position the general public is in when it comes to know the truth. The vast number of newspapers in the world only seems to make confusion worse confounded, and to provoke repetitions of Private's question, "What is truth?" We are not sure that Private was jesting on that occasion, although we have often been told so; and certainly experience continues to offer very many occasions in which, perplexed and worried, men in something like his position are prompted to make the same query. The situation is most discouraging to interested students of contemporary history, and tends to foster cynicism. We know that there has been and is a deep-hatched conspiracy to discredit Japan and the Japanese in Korea and throughout the Far East; but we also know that there are honest observers who claim to have discovered that the pro-Japanese have gone to undue lengths in stating their case, glossing over facts and suppressing others. Ex-parte statements we may always expect to be somewhat coloured, but the diametrically opposite claims that are detailed as news compel the doubt whether there still be any honest men for a modern searcher even with a lantern to discover. Too hasty conclusions on this head are also to be deprecated. We have seen in the curiously distorted accounts of the Hongkong typhoon, as

published in Home papers, how the public may be misled without deliberate intention. It would appear that the popular story of the gossips finds a parallel in modern methods of journalism, and that all are not equally culpable. Mrs. A. was not malicious when she told Mrs. B. that Mrs. C. took too much sugar in her tea. Whether Mrs. B. meant mischief by informing Mrs. D. that Mrs. C. took too much "something" in the drinking line is a ticklish question; and still more so the moral responsibility of Mrs. Y., who in due course and good faith regrettably to inform Mrs. Z. that Mrs. C. had been arrested in a hopeless state of intoxication. It is largely a question of interpretation, it will be observed; and in the absence of better knowledge of local colour and detail, it is quite possible that the European receivers and transmitters of telegrams from Hongkong were unconscious sinners when they alarmed the public with such exaggerated reports of what had really taken place in this far away dependency. A Shanghai contemporary has recently expressed its concern at the ignorance of things Chinese on the part of people of ordinarily good education at Home; and it instances a case of the *Illustrated London News* devoting its two central pages to a remarkably representation of an imaginary "Vicerey of Kiangsu" driving swiftly in a motor-car along a fine country road set with temples and handsome dwellings at what the artist considered suitable distances. The road, moreover, was lined with smart-looking Chinese soldiers, in modern uniform, who were undergoing review prior to dispatch "to quell a rice riot in Hunan". Such misleading publications are very numerous indeed; and more amusing than annoying to those who know better. But the person of ordinarily good education, discovering how in more serious matters he is similarly liable to be given wrong impressions, can scarcely be expected to join in such amusement. It is not worth while giving reins to indignation, however. The condition of things has to be recognised, and its results accepted with as much resignation as possible. The practical lesson to be looked for is one of greater tolerance and charity toward all opinions. Opinions are the result of information, and where the opinions seem obnoxious to us, it is only fair to assume that the people who express them have been misinformed. All alleged information, apparently, should be received with scepticism and carefully weighed, while opinions at all times are to be taken for what they are worth, and never resented as they too often are. Certainly, residents in the Far East, with enough local knowledge to see how over and over again the ordinary well educated world is misinformed about China and the rest of the Orient, should find it easy to acquire a charitable outlook. They should adopt as a formula, not the bitter saying that "all men are liars", but the gentler paraphrase, "most men appear to be misinformed".

There was an amusing interlude in the Sydney Industrial Arbitration Court the other day. Judge Heydon strongly condemned a certain union for "showing up boys" in other words, employing them for a few years and then turning them adrift so that they were useless when they became men. "Boys," said the judge, "should not be kept in trades that offered them no future." "If every boy is brought up to a skilled trade," remarked one of the barristers in the case, "where is the supply of unskilled labour to come from?" And he added, "The same strictures might be passed on barristers' boys. They have no future." "Well, that is true," rejoined the judge; "when I was at the Bar I told my boys they had plenty of time before them and that they should study to fit themselves for something better than their father's trade. They listened to my advice, but never took it."

The tribesmen beyond the Peshawar and Kohat borders are unquestionably much better armed than formerly, says the *Panzer*, and they seem to have little difficulty in obtaining breech loading rifles from, or through, Afghanistan. Of late arms bearing American marks have been seen in the hands of Afghans and these are apparently "re-buster" repairs. The rifle which has the largest sale in that which has no mark of place of manufacture, but bears a short inscription in Persian characters. It is supposed to be made in Belgium and smuggled into Afghanistan whence it is secretly carried into the tribal country. There seems to be no effective method of checking the trade in rifles and ammunition, though strict watch is kept for smugglers in the Persian Gulf. The trade is such a profitable one that it is likely to continue, particularly as the Afghan officials do not appear to take much trouble in checking it in the Amir's territory.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
Minutes of a meeting of the Municipal Council, Kulangsu, Amoy, held at the Board room on the 9th October, 1906.
Present: Messrs. F. B. Marshall (Chairman), G. A. Y. Bowers, A. F. Gaffney, J. Tukatsuki, W. Wallace, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. The Superintendent of Police reported the following cases have been dealt with at the Magistrate's Court since the last meeting:—

SCANDALS:
Assault 2. Illegal detention of property 1.
Debt 2. Wife desertion 1.
SUMMARY ARRESTS:
On suspicion, being found on private premises for an unlawful purpose 1. Assault 1. Lunatic found wandering at large 1. Theft 3. Committing a nuisance 1.
3. Ordinary routine business was transacted.
(Signed) FRED. B. MARSHALL, Chairman.

By Order,
C. BENKELEY MITCHELL,
Secretary K.M.C.

MUCH RELIEF ACCOMPLISHED.
TYPHOON COMMITTEE MEET.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Typhoon Relief Fund was held at the office of Sir Paul Chater, the Chairman, on the 24th instant, at which the report of the sub-committee was received and considered.

The sub-committee have been constantly engaged in considering claims for relief and assistance, and in all have up to date received information that 1776 boats have been reported as lost or damaged involving a sum of \$1,043,312.

Claims for 1823 boats have been investigated and relief already granted to the extent of \$84,816 to licensees of 293 boats and to widows and orphans \$816.
The Tung Yeh Hospital have incurred an expenditure of \$18,500 for recovering and burying 857 bodies and feeding 1109 destitutes. The sub-committee are still engaged in investigating and relieving further cases, a report on which will be submitted at the end of next week, which will be communicated in due course to the local press.

The formation of a General Staff in India will be a matter requiring time, but a skeleton organisation already exists and this can gradually be made into a complete body. Other matters affecting the three Commands and the Divisional scheme of distribution have to be considered, but no serious difficulties are anticipated. Presumably questions of expenditure come in, though really the changes are on the side of economy.

A scheme is on foot among the promoters of the Japan Silk and Cotton Spinning Company—now being floated among those connected with the Mitsui firm—to start a spinning mill in China. Mr. Kobayashi, Director of the Oji paper-mill, formerly manager of the Mitsui Bank in Kobe, was in Kobe a few days ago to consult Mr. Muto, general manager of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company in connection with the proposal. The prospectus of the new scheme will be published shortly, the capital will be ¥1,500,000, and the mill will be erected on a suitable site on the Yangtze river.

It is generally admitted that the flour-milling business in Manchuria is a very profitable one. It is now carried on by the Chinese by very primitive methods, and as it is impossible under present conditions to meet the demand, the import of flour is rapidly increasing. In view of this fact, capitalists in Tokyo, Yokohama and other places, including Messrs. Hiramatsu, Enjiri, Abe, Kosaka, Fukusawa, Mononaka, Wae Chindon and others are taking steps to form a company to commence milling in Manchuria. The capital is fixed at ¥1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of ¥50 each, which are now on the market. The bulk of the shares have been taken up by the promoters.

There was an amusing interlude in the Sydney Industrial Arbitration Court the other day. Judge Heydon strongly condemned a certain union for "showing up boys" in other words, employing them for a few years and then turning them adrift so that they were useless when they became men. "Boys," said the judge, "should not be kept in trades that offered them no future." "If every boy is brought up to a skilled trade," remarked one of the barristers in the case, "where is the supply of unskilled labour to come from?" And he added, "The same strictures might be passed on barristers' boys. They have no future." "Well, that is true," rejoined the judge; "when I was at the Bar I told my boys they had plenty of time before them and that they should study to fit themselves for something better than their father's trade. They listened to my advice, but never took it."

The tribesmen beyond the Peshawar and Kohat borders are unquestionably much better armed than formerly, says the *Panzer*, and they seem to have little difficulty in obtaining breech loading rifles from, or through, Afghanistan. Of late arms bearing American marks have been seen in the hands of Afghans and these are apparently "re-buster" repairs. The rifle which has the largest sale in that which has no mark of place of manufacture, but bears a short inscription in Persian characters. It is supposed to be made in Belgium and smuggled into Afghanistan whence it is secretly carried into the tribal country. There seems to be no effective method of checking the trade in rifles and ammunition, though strict watch is kept for smugglers in the Persian Gulf. The trade is such a profitable one that it is likely to continue, particularly as the Afghan officials do not appear to take much trouble in checking it in the Amir's territory.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Municipal Council, Kulangsu, Amoy, held at the Board room on the 9th October, 1906.

Present: Messrs. F. B. Marshall (Chairman), G. A. Y. Bowers, A. F. Gaffney, J. Tukatsuki, W. Wallace, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. The Superintendent of Police reported the following cases have been dealt with at the Magistrate's Court since the last meeting:—

SCANDALS:
Assault 2. Illegal detention of property 1.
Debt 2. Wife desertion 1.
SUMMARY ARRESTS:
On suspicion, being found on private premises for an unlawful purpose 1. Assault 1. Lunatic found wandering at large 1. Theft 3. Committing a nuisance 1.
3. Ordinary routine business was transacted.
(Signed) FRED. B. MARSHALL, Chairman.

By Order,
C. BENKELEY MITCHELL,
Secretary K.M.C.

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TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE NEW VICEROY.

SHANGHAI, October 28th.—
H. E. Tunn Fang reached Nanking yesterday and at once took over the seals of office.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, October 25th.

In connection with anti-Americanism in Japan, the American papers are commenting on the resignation of Otsu Kitagaki, the only midshipman training at the Annapolis Naval Academy. It is alleged that the resignation was at the request of the Japanese Legation.

It is declared in Washington that the Government has no information of any anti-Japanese feeling, beyond newspaper-cuttings from the Ambassador at Tokio, which show resentment at the California Labour agitation. The Government does not conceal its desire to retain the special friendship of Japan.

LONDON, October 26th.

The Japanese Ambassador at Washington has requested the United States Government to see that Japanese subjects in California, are afforded full treaty rights, including the right of children to attend the schools in San Francisco. It is likely that representations will be made to the Californian authorities.

Mr. Root has requested Japan to arrest and punish the Japanese poachers who escaped after the attempted landing in Alaska.

The "Times" of New York says that whatever the Federal Government can do to counteract the hostility of the Japanese, will be done. A boycott of American goods and the loss of Japanese friendship are feared at Washington.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

LONDON, October 25th.

Baron Aehrenthal, the Ambassador at St. Petersburg, succeeds Count Goluchowski.

M. Petrich, the Austro-Hungarian War Minister, has resigned, and is succeeded by Schoenach, the Austrian Minister for National Defence.

THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, October 25th.

Mr. Oscar Strauss has been designated by President Roosevelt for the Secretaryship of the Navy. This is the first appointment of a Jew-American to the Cabinet.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, October 25th.

The Japanese draft of the new Commercial Treaty with Russia is being considered by the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg.

[N.C. Daily News Service.]

THE CHINESE MANGROVES.

CHANGTSEU, October 22nd.

The first day's mangrove were devoted to the spectacular effect of a cavalry charge.

In accordance with the general plan of operations, which is that the Northern Army engages to push back a force advancing from the Yangtze along the railway, the cavalry, eleven hundred strong in total, of the two opposing armies, met in the morning, the cavalry, eleven hundred strong in total, of the two opposing armies, met in the morning, the cavalry, eleven hundred strong in total, of the two opposing armies, met in the morning.

The dust and the distance prevented close observation of the troops at the moment of the charge, but the general effect was good. The 8th and 9th divisions advanced the last mile in close order. The Northerners, keeping their squadrons in echelon formation, wheeled into line with precision at the last moment.

General opinion appears to be that the execution of the charge was better carried out than was last year's similar operation and the troops engaged show a satisfactory improvement.

General Y. Shih Kai and H.E. Tien Liang, Director of Army Reorganisation, were present.

STEAMER DESTROYED BY A MINE.

TOKYO, October 22nd.

The Russian steamer Varyag (?) was emerging from Ussuri Bay on Saturday when she struck a mine, which exploded and wrecked the steamer. Two hundred passengers are missing.

No steamer with the name Varyag appears in Lloyd's List. The Vladimir and Voronezh, both large steamers, should be at or near Vladivostok. Ed.]

THE NEW EPA IN NAVAL AFFAIRS.

TOKYO, October 22nd.

The American Council of Admirals recommends the construction of three battleships to be superior to the Dreadnought.

A FATALITY ON THE RAIL.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Twenty-three Chinese were dashed to pieces through the snapping of the rope which held a descending cage at the Simmer East mine, seven miles from Johannesburg.

LOSS OF THE "HANKOW."

INQUIRY OPENED.

At the Magistrate's on Saturday before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, sitting as coroner, and Messrs. A. Course, T. G. Dakeford and H. Rapp, jurors, an inquiry was opened concerning the deaths of passengers which occurred in the burning of the river steamer *Hankow*.

Captain B. Branch, master of the *Hankow*, was the first witness. He stated that the *Hankow* left Canton at 6.45 p.m. on October 13th for Hongkong. As nearly as he could estimate there were about 950 passengers on board, including seven Europeans in the first class. The cargo consisted of silk, cocoons, matting, vegetables and miscellaneous cargo. The total value of the cargo was about £50,000 (sterling). The *Hankow* arrived at her wharf at Hongkong a little before 3 o'clock on the 14th instant. She made fast at 3 o'clock and the gangway being lowered a number of passengers went off at once. Three gangways were lowered for the passengers. The vegetables were stacked on the main deck and there were 400 rolls of matting and other merchandise forward. The raw silk was in the strong room and 200 bales of silk in a room on the upper deck and about 700 further rolls of matting were stored aft. The watchman gave witness the first warning of fire, while he was talking with the chief officer. Previous to this there were no signs of a fire on board.

On receiving the alarm witness and the chief officer proceeded along the starboard alleyway and found that there was no panic amongst the passengers, but the usual rush to get ashore.

Witness saw the fire at the foot of the after ladder leading to the main deck. There was a blaze almost in the centre of a stack of matting and plenty of smoke, and witness gave orders to get the hose out. Two fire buckets of water were secured and emptied on the flames and just at that moment a panic started. The other fire buckets could not be got at, owing to the rush of passengers. The mate went aft and witness gave orders for the tales of matting near those on fire to be pulled down in order to stop the fire's progress. Witness then assisted the men with the hose and met the chief officer who told him that the donkey engine could not be started as the fire and smoke had driven the men from the hold. The hose was then attached to a hand pump aft, but that broke away and became useless. The hand pump forward was too far away to be used effectively. The fire alarms were then sounded. The Chief Engineer was at this moment standing at the forward end of the port alleyway and witness asked him if anything could be done with the engine. The engineer replied that the engines could not be worked.

Witness then saw two European ladies standing near the entrance to the saloon and told them to leave the ship. They did so and he accompanied them to the wharf. Witness went aboard and below again and found the gangway still choked with Chinese and then the Chinese women's quarters took fire. Just then, as if the wind had changed, the ship was enveloped in smoke and nothing more could be done. Witness went back to the upper deck. From the time when the watchman called him until he went back to the upper deck not more than three minutes had elapsed. Witness went along to the saloon and opposite to the gangway he met the chief engineer and ordered him ashore. Witness examined all the cabins and found no-one. He then went ashore, again, but immediately returned to the ship and made a rush to get his papers, but he was unable to get them and saved nothing. From the first alarm until witness finally left the ship could not have been more than five or six minutes. Altogether five gangways were lowered for the passengers. There were no Chinese passengers forward but a gangway could easily have been put down for them if there had been. There were about 700 Chinese on the main deck and about 120 Chinese in the first class. There were therefore about 700 people to get ashore by the after gangway. Between 300 and 400 passengers would be able to leave by the gangway per minute. But with baggage (and most of the Chinese tried to take their luggage) disembarkation would be slower.

It was customary for Chinese passengers to remain on the ship until daylight. The fire engines were approaching the ship as witness left for the wharf. Water came a minute or so after the engines arrived, but it was impossible at this time to go aboard the ship. Witness instructed the chief officer to get a boat and pick up anyone found in the water. The *Hankow* was licensed to carry 2,350 passengers. The ship was fitted with electric light but it was turned off a quarter of an hour after arrival. When witness came back from the fire the second time the lights were out. He smelt no suspicion of kerosene or other oil near the fire. The damage suffered by the cargo would amount to about £40,000. The *Hankow's* fire appliances consisted of fire buckets, hand pumps fore and aft and steam pumps, with several reels of fire hose. These were all in good order at the time of the fire. The life saving appliances consisted of life boats, which could each carry fifty passengers, a number of rafts and all appliances according to Board of Trade regulations. On Monday morning, after the fire was extinguished, the *Hankow* was towed out to sea and two charred forms resembling bodies were found on board and were buried at sea. As far as witness knew there was no cargo on board of a specially inflammable nature. Witness attributed the great loss of life to the panic and the fact that it was impossible to do anything with the Chinese. He could not advance a definite theory as to the origin of the fire. He only saw one fire and could not say anything with regard to the theory that the fire started in several places at once. With regard to the various theories advanced as to the origin of the fire—it was possible that the ship was set on fire. This

could have been done without the persons setting the ship on fire being noticed. There were many motives for people to set the ship on fire but he would rather not say anything definite. He considered it unlikely that the fire was started by spontaneous combustion. The Chinese passengers all smoked and were very careless with their pipes and matches, but he thought if a fire had been started in this way it would have been noticed by the other passengers. If the fire had occurred at sea witness considered very few lives would have been saved. He considered it safe to carry matting on the ship although there was some risk.

To the Jury, —(40) rolls of matting left plenty of room for the passengers.

James D. Chris is stated that he had been chief engineer of the *Hankow* for over 21 years. He had finished with the engines on the morning of the first at 2.55 a.m. The electric light was turned out at 3.15 a.m. At about 3.20 he heard the alarm of fire and went to the engine room to start the pumps and to give orders to light up again. The engine room filled rapidly with smoke and he reached the pump but was unable to start it as he was getting overcome with smoke. He was nearly suffocated by the time he returned to the deck. Nothing could have been done to check the fire. It was impossible for the electric installation to have caused the fire. Every light had a fuse and the lights were grouped to a distributing box. Even if it were possible for the electric light to have started the fire it could not have caused it when it broke out.

Dr. Henley deposed to having examined bodies of several of the *Hankow* victims on the 16th instant. Death in one instance was due to drowning. Of those who perished on board witness thought suffocation was the cause of death; suffocation was usually the cause of death in big fires.

The ship's purser said he was unable to save the mails or anything under his charge.

The Chinese comprador deposed that when he awoke his room was full of smoke. After he got outside he was knocked down and trampled on by a lot of people but regained his feet and got ashore. The rest of the comprador's staff perished in the fire. Witness had about \$200 in his safe but saved nothing either belonging to himself or the ship. His *foke* which he carried in the fire was escaping from their cabins at the same time as witness.

C. J. Noronha, watchman of the *Hankow*, stated that when he discovered the fire he tried to put it out but was unable to do so. He gave the alarm to the passengers. When he saw that he could do nothing further he left the ship. Witness saw or smelt nothing to suggest that kerosene or other oil had caused the fire. The inquiry was adjourned until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

THE HOUSING QUESTION AT KOWLOON.

We are asked by Mr. Henry Humphreys to correct a paragraph which appeared in our issue of Saturday concerning the leasing of houses in Kowloon by the Military Authorities. Mr. Humphreys informs us that there has not been "a general exodus of residents during the last few days" from houses in the streets mentioned in the paragraph, and that it is misleading to state that the whole of the houses in the streets mentioned have been leased to the Military Authorities.

So far as the houses controlled by the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co. are concerned, the facts are that the Military Authorities have agreed to lease 3 houses in Canton Terrace, 5 in Cranville Avenue, 3 in Salisbury Avenue, 2 in East Terrace and 1 in East Avenue. Our report also mentioned houses in Austin and Humphreys Avenue. These houses we believe are controlled by Messrs. Howan & Co.

The present tenants leave at the end of next month, but we understand that only five tenants of the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co. are affected by the arrangement made with the Military Authorities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KOWLOON RICHARD O'LEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—Allow me, in your valuable columns, to bring to the notice of the authorities the regular annoyance caused by the insolent and unlawful behaviour of the rich coolies near the Ferry Wharf at Kowloon.

Few people care to institute proceedings themselves, but an intelligent police officer would have no difficulty in selecting an example now and then.—Yours faithfully, S.T.B.

SPECIAL JURORS UNWANTED.

HURRIED PROSECUTION ABANDONED.

We are authorized to announce that the special jurors summoned to attend at the Hongkong Supreme Court to-day (Monday) will not be required to attend. It was announced at the Court on Saturday that the Attorney-General had given notice of his intention not to proceed with the prosecution of Sanitary Inspector Gidley.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The L.G.M. str. *Yulu*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 9th Oct., left Colombo on Saturday, the 27th Oct., a.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 7th Nov.

The N.Y.K. str. *Asa Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 26th inst., and is expected here on the 29th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yavata Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 26th inst., and is expected here on the 30th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kanaka Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 26th Oct., and is expected here on the 1st Nov.

VOLUNTEER CAMP.

were set to a few boys in Class I A. On the whole the answers were good; the papers written by several boys were excellent, and long quotations were given correctly. In oral answers I was somewhat feeble and uncertain. The plan of Hongkong was well known by Class VII, the

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Menagh, R.G.A.

EXHIBIT

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Hongkong, 22nd August, 1906. (11)

Mr. Douglas Story, in a letter to the *Tribune* of September 4th, controverts certain statements made by the *Times* on the question of Korea. Mr. Story in the course of a lengthy letter says:—

The *Times* correspondent at Tokyo asserts that the Convention of November 17th between Korea and Japan was signed voluntarily by the Koreans. He proceeds to accuse "certain Western theorists in Seoul" of having "readily entertained and sought to disseminate the view that Korean statesmen had been compelled to sign under duress, and that consequently their signatures imposed no obligation on either themselves or their country. Around this

The *Times*, commenting editorially upon the letter from its correspondent, says the Koreans "are over ready to end a willing ear to irresponsible and not always disinterested adventurers of foreign origin. . . . Some American busybodies whispered to him (the correspondent) that the Korean Government

Emperor of Korea) that the Convention of November, 1895, by which he agreed to place his kingdom under the tutelage of Japan, was extorted from him by duress, and that he was justified in seeking to avoid its consequences."

As your special correspondent recently returned from the Far East, and as the only English-speaking journalist who, up to the time of my departure from the Orient, had visited Korea subsequent to the conclusion of the Convention between Korea and Japan in

I am not concerned with the *Times* theory of the responsibility of "American burgobdies" in Seoul. I am concerned only with my own reputation as an honest and independent correspondent. While in Korea I communicated directly with his Majesty the Emperor, and obtained from him a letter, sealed with the Imperial seal, the original of which lies in my

"1 His Majesty the Emperor of Korea did not sign or agree to the treaty signed by Mr. Hayashi and Pak Che Seon on November 17th, 1905.

3 His Majesty the Emperor of Korea proclaimed the sovereignty of Korea, and denies that he has by any act made that sovereignty over to any foreign Power.

4 Under the treaty as published by Japan the only terms referred to concern the management of Korea's external affairs with foreign Powers. Japan's assumption of the control of Korean internal affairs never has been authorized by His Majesty the Emperor of Korea.

5 His Majesty the Emperor of Korea never consented to the appointment of a Resident-General from Japan, or has he conceived the possibility of the appointment of a Japanese who should exercise Imperial powers in Korea.

6 His Majesty the Emperor of Korea invites the Great Powers to exercise a joint protectorate over Korea for a period not exceeding five years with respect to the control of Korean foreign affairs.

It is under the hand and seal of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea.

The Convention of Nov. 17th, 1905, does not

Emperor of Korea, and is not signed by Han Ki Sul, Prime Minister; Min Yang Ki, Minister for Finance; or Yi Ha Kwang, Minister for Justice—three of the eight Ministers present. Of the five signatories to the Convention, Pak Che Soon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, protests that his seal was forcibly abstracted from his office and affixed to the document.

During my communications with the Emperor of Korea I took no European or American inte-

my confidence. The first time I met any Westerner know of my possession of important documents was when I had certified copies made for preservation at Seoul in the event of my failing to reach Chosao. Those certified copies still lie in Seoul.

It is so difficult to find in China, Japan, or Korea disinterested reports of events that I beg your permission to make this denial of the *Times* correspondent's statements as categorical as the facts themselves.

My Story concludes:—
I have been in Korea this year. I have in my possession original documents which prove every word I have stated with respect to affairs in Korea. I have had no interest to serve save that of truth on behalf of my sob-employers, the proprietors of the *Tribune*.
The account which I have previously published of the employment, within the precincts of the palace of soldiers and artillery and faithful

If the *Times* will secure the signature of Sir John Jordan, lately his British Majesty's Minister at Seoul; of Henry Cockburn, Esq., lately his British Majesty's Consul-General at Seoul; and of Sir J. McLeay Brown, lately the head of the

the Korean Customs, of Mr. Morgan, lately the United States Minister at Seoul; or of Mr. Paddeck, the United States Consul-General at Seoul, to its statement that "arguments were the only weapons used or displayed by the Japanese negotiators"—it will do more to justify Japan's seizure of Korea contrary to her treaty undertakings than will any statement of Marquis Ito, the negotiator, or of the *Tokyo* correspondent, who was not within

thousand miles of the country in which the negotiations were carried out.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

The trade between Japan and India has made remarkable progress during the past ten years, according to information from Japanese sources. In 1886 the value of exports from

Japan was ¥4,537,633, and of imports ¥2,517,425, which had increased last year to ¥7,997,594 and ¥90,226,830 respectively. In the trade between the two countries, during the first six months of this year is maintained the total exports and imports for 1906 will amount to ¥130,000,000. It is pointed out that India is an agricultural country, and 90 per cent of the exports from that country represent agricultural produce. The value of everyday

countries imported into Japan from foreign countries exceeds ¥800,000,000 a year. And next to China—is the largest customer of Japanese manufactures.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE

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The trade between Japan and India has made remarkable progress during the past few years, according to information from Japanese sources. In 1906 the value of exports from Japan was ¥4,537,623, and of imports ¥2,517,425, which had increased last year to ¥7,507,594 and ¥6,226,830 respectively. In the trade between the two countries, during the first six months of this year is maintained the total exports and imports for 1906 will amount to ¥130,000,000. It is pointed out that India is an agricultural country, and 90 per cent of the exports from that country are of an agricultural produce. The value of everyday necessities imported into India from foreign countries exceeds ¥800,000,000 a year. Last year—next to China—is the largest customer of Japanese manufactures.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, and sent to the Press Office, 5th Floor, 11, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. 11, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



HARBOUR NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Divers' Boats or Lighters raising moorings or wrecks must exhibit Red Flag in the day time and Red Light at Night.

Master of Vessels are requested to show consideration with regard to passing such boats.

CHARLES WILLIAM BECKWITH, Harbour Master, 11, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, 27th October, 1906. [1906]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 11, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1906, at 11 A.M. For the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th November, 1906, both days inclusive.

(By Order, S. A. SETH, Secretary, Hongkong, 29th October, 1906. [1906])

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "ROON" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 30th Oct., at 10.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 5th Nov., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 27th October, 1906. [5]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 13, HONG KONG, on SATURDAY, November 3rd, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report and Statement of Accounts to the Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st October to the 3rd November, both days inclusive.

(By Order, J. W. KEW, Manager, Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1906])

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5087 for ONE HUNDRED SHARES numbered 37701 to 37800 inclusive, Fully Paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of JAMES DOUGLAS CHRISTIE, of Hongkong, having been LOST or Destroyed, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced at the Office of the Company, Alexander Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, before the 17th November, 1906, a New Certificate for the said shares will be issued and the old certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

(By Order, JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1906])

INTIMATIONS

BOOTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 291.

A REGULAR MEETING of the BOOTHEN MARK LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, TO (TUESDAY), the 30th October, at 8.30 for MORROW 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1906]

NOTICE.

WE have Established Ourselves To-day under the Firm Name of: GENERAL MANAGERS AND ENGINEERING AGENTS.

T. P. ULDERUP, C. SCHLUTER, Office 1 & 2, Beaconsfield Arcade, Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1906]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1906, With Index. Price 27.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office Hongkong 27th July, 1906

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from JAMES CRUIK, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 29th October, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 23, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, SUNDRY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising—

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-STEADS with WIRE and RATTAN MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES, with GLASS, CHIFFONNIERS, OVEIMANTELS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, BOOKCASE, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, DESK, ICE CHEST, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., &c.

One GENT'S BICYCLE. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1906]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 30th October, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE'S Godowns, West Point.

HUMAN HAIR. Mark—

P in a Circle ... 10 CASES. R 25 with FF in a Circle ... 4 BALES. T F with 25 in a Circle ... 3 BALES.

All more or less damaged by Fire and Water—S.S. "HANKOW".

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 27th October, 1906. [1906]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of Crown Land, at North Point, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No. 1. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 2. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 3. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 4. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 5. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 6. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 7. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 8. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 9. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 10. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 11. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 12. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 13. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 14. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 15. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 16. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 17. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 18. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 19. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 20. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 21. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 22. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 23. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 24. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot No. 25. Situated at North Point, containing 10,000 square feet, more or less, of Crown Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the sea, and a depth of 100 feet.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, ON SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1906, at 12 o'clock, NOON, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), The American Steamer "YRUNA" with all her Anchors, Chains and Appurtenances, &c. As She now lies off the COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.

PARTICULARS.—

Tonnage ... 1,805 3/4 gross. Length ... 141 1/2 feet. Beam ... 25 " Depth ... 13 " Speed ... 21 1/2 knots.

The Engines are of the compound surface Condensing type, I.H.P. 430.

For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

Twenty-five per cent of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the fall of the Hammer, and the steamer to be at the purchaser's risk on the fall of the Hammer.

N.B.—A Steam Launch will leave Blake Pier at 11.30 A.M. on day of Sale to convey intending purchasers.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1906]



THE PUBLIC HEALTH & BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION has been appointed to enquire into and Report on the following matters, viz.:

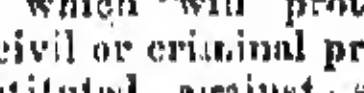
1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1905, as now carried out is satisfactory, and if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulations.

The Commission earnestly invite the Inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid, who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order, W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS, Secretary, Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1906]



ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

for Demand Drafts on London on the day of preceding the Departure of the English Mail also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages FOR 31 YEARS.

FROM 1874 to 1904.

Price 32 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.

1874 to 1904.

Price 32 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.

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1874 to 1904.

Price 32 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.

1874 to 1904.

TO LET

TO LET.

ONE GODOWN at East Point close to the Water suitable for the storage of any Cargo.

Floor Area 6,100 square feet. Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. Hongkong, 16th October, 1906. [1906]

TO LET.

NO. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 19th October, 1906. [1906]

TO LET.

"DURBAR HOUSE" in CAMERON ROAD, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Apply to—SPANISH PROCUROTOR. Hongkong, 11th October, 1906. [1906]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Building and YORK BUILDING, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD. GODOWNS in PRINCE EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. A HOUSE in RIVINGTON TERRACE. FLATS in MONKTON TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [1906]

TO LET—AT F.W. LON.

NO. 3, LYEE MOON VILLAS, A Five-Roomed House with joint use of Tennis Court. Possession from 15th November next. Apply to—"LYEE MOON," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1906]

TO LET.

150, MAGAZINE GAP, PEAK. A Fire-Roomed House. Low Rental. A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in HUMPHREYS AVENUE, Kowloon, Well-Furnished. Apply to—AHMET RUMJAHN, 47, Pedder Street, Hongkong, 8th October, 1906. [1906]

TO LET ON LEASE.

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1907. NOS. 8, 10, 12, and 14, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 SUN WAI LANE. Apply to—ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1906]

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

With Immediate Possession—in Wanchoi Road. GODOWN, Built of Brick with Tiled Roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4,000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise. Apply to—"K," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [1906]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, Queen's Road Central. Apply to—LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [1906]

TO LET.

"IRANEE BUNGALOW" Kimberley Road, Kowloon. Tennis Court attached. Apply to—ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 14th July, 1906. [1906]

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply to—COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1906. [1906]

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

BISHOP'S LODGE, PEAK. Apply to—Linstead & Davis, Hongkong, 26th September, 1906. [1906]

TO LET.

(EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART.) "THE ACACIAS" and "THE GROVE," having 26 Rooms, with detached Out-Houses and Kitchens, situated in Robinson Road, Kowloon. Well ventilated, with Electric Lights and Bells completely installed. Apply to—E. M. HAZELAND, No. 37, Queen's Road Central, or to WING-ON, Contractor, No. 31, D'Almeida Street, Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. [1906]

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the Annex, from date, suitable for Offices. Anyone disposed to offer for the same please apply to—C. H. GRACE, Secretary, Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [1906]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [1906]

SHOPS TO LET.

NOS. 23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Apply to—THE SECRETARY, HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1906. [1906]

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £10,000,000. RESERVE FUND—STRENGTH RESERVE, £10,000,000. SILVER RESERVE, £10,250,000. RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, £10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS: A. HAUPT, Esq., Chairman. G. H. MEDHURST, Esq., Deputy Chairman. G. Balloch, Esq., A. J. Raymond, Esq., G. Goets, Esq., R. Shearer, Esq., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, N. A. Siebs, Esq., C. R. Lenzmann, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq., D. M. Nissim, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—J. B. M. SMITH. ACTING MANAGER: Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance. ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

H. E. B. HUNTER, Acting Chief Manager, Hongkong, 17th September, 1906. [1906]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK. THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, H. E. B. HUNTER, Acting Chief Manager, Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [1906]

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK. CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP, Sh. Tael 7,500,000. HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers: KÖNIGLICHE SIEBENSCHULEN (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.

DIRECTOR DR. DISCONTINUED. DEUTSCHE BANK S. BLEICHRODER. BEFLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT. BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE. ROBERT WASSERSCHEIDT & CO. MENDELSSOHN & CO. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHN. JACOB S. H

INTIMATION.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1875.

BABY GRANDS

BY
RACHELS,
PLEYEL,
KEMMLER
AND
ROSENKRANZ.

FOR LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH, QUALITY OF TONE, AND DURABILITY, THESE PIANOS ARE UNRIVALED.

A GUARANTEE FOR A TEST PERIOD OF TWO YEARS GIVEN WITH EACH INSTRUMENT. INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.,
York Building, Chater Road,
Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. 1527

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEER.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO.
Auctioneer. Consignments solicited. Account sales rendered and settlement effected promptly. No. 84, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

BOOKBINDING.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongery, Pig Iron and Foundry. Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents. 35 & 37, Wing Lok Street (1st Street), West of Central Market. Telephone No. 515.

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M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Chrys. Enlargements and also colouring. Pictures and Relief Photos. Views of China and Japan. Work done for Amateurs; No. 54, Queen's Road Central.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishman.

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F. A. V. RIBEIRO.
Typewriting Work Undertaken, Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charge moderate. Date of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau, 54, Queen's Road Central (First-floor).

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 55S&W at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and ALL GUNS in Variety.
Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1906. 1024

SPORTING CARTRIDGES.

A STOCK OF FLEY'S always on hand.
YICK CHEUNG,
Commissioner,
324, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 16th October, 1906. 1021

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. 45

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
37, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September 1905. 11674

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 1759

A. LING & CO.

FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.; and POCHOW LAQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. 11672

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

The disagreeable features of travelling can be overcome when you have a bottle of Abbey's Salt with you.

A change from the daily routine of living brings Headaches, Biliousness and Constipation, which are so frequently incidental to travelling. Abbey's Salt will almost instantly relieve you of these disturbers of pleasure by its soothing effect on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists and Stores, and by Watkins, Ltd., and A. S. Watson, Ltd., Hong Kong.
The Abbey Fruit Salt Co., Ltd.,
144, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.
1033-8

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

ONE Set TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINES with Shafting and Propeller. Complete, in Good Order and Condition. Cylinders 27", 37" and 60" Stroke, 3 ft. 3 ins. Builders: Muir and Horsman, Glasgow.
For full Particulars and Price, apply to—
WILKES & JACK,
Consulting Engineers,
Victoria Buildings, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1906. 11975

DIVING APPARATUS. Prompt delivery.
Apply—
OWSTON & Co.,
Yokohama.
27th September, 1906. 1196

MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."
A.I. A.R.C. and Engineering Code Used.
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.
DOCK No. 3.
Extreme Length... 722 feet.
Length on Blocks... 714 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 96 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 34 "

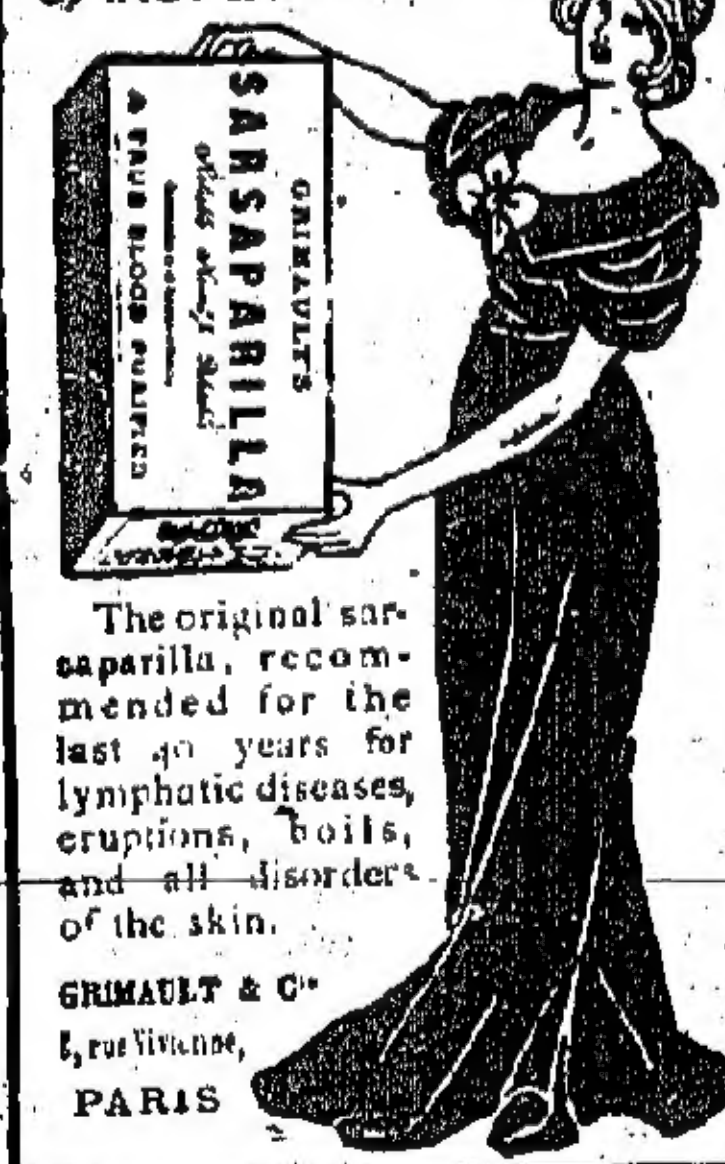
DOCK No. 1.
Extreme Length... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 64 "

DOCK No. 2.
Extreme Length... 571 feet.
Length on Blocks... 561 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.
Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 TONS.
THE WORKS are well equipped with the latest PLANTS and APPLIANCES for undertaking BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIAL is always kept on hand.
"THE COMPANY" has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P., specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES) equipped with necessary gear always ready. Short Notice. 1175

CLEANSE YOUR BLOOD WITH GRIMAUD & CO'S SARSAPARILLA



The original sarsaparilla, recommended for the last 40 years for lymphatic diseases, eruptions, boils, and all disorders of the skin.
GRIMAUD & CO,
Paris.

FRENCH SEPARATION LAW.

The most prominent among the irreconcilable French Bishops, Cardinal Loefer, Archbishop of Bordeaux, has published through one of the telegraphic agencies a statement, in the course of which he says that the Bishops cannot negotiate or discuss as long as the personality of the Pope, who is their spiritual chief, is left out of consideration, and as long as they are denied satisfaction on the question of the hierarchy and the Church property, and more particularly of the churches themselves. He says that M. Briand has never replied to them. The only thing that M. Briand had stated definitely was that the Council of State would decide the question of the new associations, he says that they cannot be canonical, because they are not accepted by the Pope. Cardinal Loefer proceeds to say that after December 15th they will continue public worship in the churches, but that the priests will remain at their posts until they are driven from them. But there will be no rebellion. The Pope forbids it. As 1001 as the representatives of the law place their hands on the shoulders of the pastors the latter will quit their altars and their churches without the least violence and say mass elsewhere. If obliged, they will also abandon their residences and move on to the convents of their students in other premises. Cardinal Loefer himself was disposed to leave the archiepiscopal palace and reside in a house already provided for him. He said that they must all live as best they can, but that he had collected money from the faithful which would be distributed among the most necessitous of the priests. The Church of France, he declared, would not be said to be schismatic, and public worship associations could only be carried on by the aid of interdicted priests. In conclusion, Cardinal Loefer remarked: "Since the Pope refuses the law no arrangement is possible. Let the Government alter the law."

On the other hand, M. Henri des Hautes, French ambassador to the Vatican, in which he announced that the general assembly of the French Catholic League will take place tomorrow. M. des Hautes says that next week rules as to the formation of public worship associations will be sent to all adherents of the league which will meet the exigencies of the law and which will permit associations to acquire property and buildings. The league will indicate the necessary formalities and will see that no obstacle and no opposition hinders the strict execution of the law of December last. He adds: "I am certain that the movement will make rapid progress, and that on December 15th next, notwithstanding the orders of Rome, the support of our curia will direct every church assembly of the faithful, public worship will be perpetuated without interruption, and in pursuance of the legal transmission of property and foundations, the churches will remain open, the sacraments will be administered to the faithful, and the sacred cult paid to the dead. In spite of the efforts of the Government, the French Church will remain Catholic. France, by French and secular, above the Vatican hierarchy is Christ, and it is Christ Whom we serve and Who will protect us against the usurpations of the Court of Rome."

Finally, the Archbishop of Avignon announces that the seminary of that town, which is the property of the State, will not be reopened, and that he himself will leave the archiepiscopal palace before December 15th to another building, where the students will in future receive instruction. The Archbishop has advised his clergy to continue to occupy their churches and to offer passive resistance to the authority of the Government.—Times.

TRAINING ARMY COOKS.

The United Service Magazine has been engaged for some years in the thankless task of trying to secure some reform in the present inefficient and wasteful methods of preparing and distributing the soldier's food. In an article "The British Soldier's Food" the magazine describes himself as an "Ex Non-Com" and says that "despite half a century of reform and a deluge of literature on the subject," much still remains to be done. Men are pitched into a cook-house to perform the duties of a cook, just in the same way as they are detailed for an ordinary fatigue, without the slightest regard to their fitness or otherwise for the post assigned them. Then, just as a man is gaining a little knowledge of the culinary art, he is removed with the same sudden expedition as was shown in placing him there, and another novice is sent to practice on his comrades. The lack of any remuneration for the arduous duties rendered probably is the chief factor which operates against efficient cooking. When the army is making such material progress in improving its soldier's diet we can no longer offer excuses for continuing our old policy. It is no exaggeration to say that through no fault of his own, the British soldier is today the most helpless of all soldiers as far as the proper feeding of himself is concerned. The French soldier, one might say, is born a cook, and would not feel comfortably at all surprised when a British soldier would serve. In the celebrated march from Kabul to Kandahar, under Lord Roberts' own eye, with the exception of the Highland soldiers, knew not what to do with the flour issued to them in lieu of bread, and simply threw it away. The Scotch made of it their native bannocks, and therefore fared better than their English and Irish comrades. The same thing happened in the Boer War of 1900, where the men simply threw away in ignorance of how to convert the flour supplied to them into edible cake or bread.

The School of Cookery at Aldershot is an old-fashioned institution, totally out of place in these days of progress. It should be reorganised and its scope enlarged. At present it only aims at training sergeants, while the proposals to train officers will but lead to a dissipation of its limited energies without accomplishing any good. In the United States the actual cooks themselves are trained not only to prepare food, but to bake bread and to eat up carcasses. Not one of our cooks could cut up a carcass of mutton properly. If his very life depended upon the operation, moreover there should be a department in connection with the School of Cookery for the instruction of domestic economy. Good cooking is not everything, and unless practical economy is combined with it, the soldier's modest threepence is not likely to be spent in the most advantageous manner. France, although every soldier is a cook, is not content to rest, but is pushing forward in food reform. Denmark, Russia, and Japan are following suit, while the United States has long ago stripped us.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Erich Goerg & Co. say in their weekly share report dated 27th October, 1906:—The high rate of exchange continues to affect the market generally, and business is getting smaller from day to day. With the exception of Banks and Bonds, which show a slight improvement, and Fire Insurance stocks which keep firm, many of the other stocks have suffered in price. In fact, some private sales have been effected at rates which are somewhat under quoted figures. The sterling demand rate of exchange on London closes at 2s. 3d. 1/2, while rates on Shanghai are 2s. 7d. for a Bank T/T, and 2s. 7d. for a three days sight Private draft, the rate on Shanghai on this for a three days sight Private Bill being 2s. 7d. 1/2. Bursar in London is quoted 32 1/2, and Consols £56.3 1/4.

BANK SHARES.—A few lots of Hongkong and Shanghai sold at \$810 and \$815, and there are no sellers apparently now under \$820; London quoted 595. NATIONALS.—Unions as well as China Bonds are unchanged. North China has sellers at 75. 65 on the final dividend of 75. 65 per share (owing in all 15 shillings for 1905) paid on 24th instant. Yangtze are on offer at \$70, and Cantons changed from \$81 to \$80 on the dividend of \$30 per share paid on 22nd instant.

FIRE INSURANCE SHARES.—Hongkong sold at \$831, and a few more shares are wanted. China continues in request at \$95. SHIPPING SHARES.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships have advanced to buyers at \$205; the s.s. Kowloon and the s.s. Peking will be ready for the river service on Monday next, and the s.s. Hongkong is ready to be pulled off the rocks, which will be attempted at next high tide. Indo-China remains on offer at \$73; Shanghai quoted 52, and 53 1/2, and London quoted 52. China and Amoy have sellers at \$22, and Douglas are on offer at the reduced rate of \$41. Star Lines are not wanted. Shell Transports have buyers at 20s. 6d., which is also the London quotation; Hongkong Steam Waterways are weak at \$73; REFINERIES.—China Sugars sold at \$50 and \$47, and are quiet at the lower figure. LUMBER are unchanged.

MEXICO SHARES.—Rubs sold as low as \$83, but close with buyers at \$80. DOCKS WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Shares sold at \$112, and are obtainable at \$112; at \$110 there are buyers. Pierside have sellers at \$22. New Army Dock Shares are for sale at \$105; we hear by wire that in a lawsuit brought against the Company by a Chinese steam launch owner, a verdict has been given in favour of the Company. Shanghai Docks fell to 11s. 10d. cash, but have buyers now at 11s. 10d.; sales at 11s. 10d. and 12 for end of the year have also been reported. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's shares have dropped to sellers at \$80. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have sellers in the north at 11s. 2d.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands, Kowloon Lands, and West Point are offering at quotations, without finding purchasers. Hongkong Hotels have been negotiated at the reduced rate of \$112, and a few more shares can be placed. A few Hongkong's Estates sold and a few more are wanted at \$111. Shanghai Lands are quoted 11s. 10d. for old new lease and 11s. 10d. for new lease. COTTON MILLS.—Rubs have dropped in the North to 75. Other Mills are unchanged. SUNDRY MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.—China Light and Powers are a little steadier and are not obtainable under \$100. Hongkong Electric sold at \$104 and \$105, and are wanted at the latter rate. Green Island Cement Shares sold and have sellers at \$104. Rugs are all as low as \$22, and more shares are on offer at \$23. Other shares under this heading are unchanged. MISCELLANEOUS.—China Provident, have sellers at \$91. Lungkai has sellers in the north at 2s. 6d. South China Morning Post Shares changed hands at \$22, and Lunaris at \$21. Watsons fetched \$122, but more are on offer. Powers sold at \$8, closing with further sales at that figure. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

WM. WHITELEY LTD.
Universal Providers,
WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON, W.
THE BIGGEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
HIGH QUALITY. MODERATE PRICES.
PROMPT ATTENTION.
General Illustrated Catalogue (free paper, of any Department List and Free to send for applicants.)

Some of the Special Advantages possessed by
The Allenburys Foods
The Milk Food closely approximates in composition to, and is as easy of digestion as Mother's Milk. They provide a perfect diet for the formation of firm flesh and strong bone. The Milk Foods are absolutely free from any noxious germ, and hence are far superior to cow's milk as obtained in towns, especially in hot weather. No diarrhoea, digestive or stomach troubles need be feared from the use of the "Allenburys" Foods. The "Allenburys" Foods are sterile in number, and so graduated as to provide the maximum amount of nourishment that the child is able to digest at the period of life for which the foods are respectively recommended.
Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Lombard St. London, Eng.

MILK FOOD No. 1
For infants from birth to three months of age.
MILK FOOD No. 2
For infants from three to six months of age.
MALTED FOOD No. 3
For infants of six months and upwards.
Prepared on INFANT FEEDING and MANAGEMENT, etc.

True Economy.

It is true Economy to use
Van Houten's Cocoa.

No other cocoa goes so far,
No other cocoa is so delicious.

"A perfect beverage, combining Strength, Purity, and Solubility."—Medical Annual.
"Refreshes and fortifies the system."—Court Journal.

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Best & Goes Farthest.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
Safest and most Effective Agent for Regular Use.



NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "BENALDEE",
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 31st Oct. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th Nov., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chipped, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st Oct., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1906. 1172

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SUMATRA",
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be marked-out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours. Goods not cleared by the 1st Nov., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1906. 11

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1906.

Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office and from the Local Booksellers.

Cunliffe, The Pioneer Experts in Franchise Goods.

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SECURITIES issued by PARIS European Gov'ts and Municipalities offering prospects of immense returns. Pamphlets.

It is purchased for cash or on the "Times" system of monthly payments etc. CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO., being the oldest established in the world in the business of Franchises in the world, and advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed. Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked after receiving Results of Drawings in English. 11 Shillings of draw-Bonds used at once. Prices collected free of charge. Bonds purchased "at sight". Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential. 1560

JUST PUBLISHED. NOW ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLICAN-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五
From 1st JANUARY, 1861 to 31st DECEMBER, 1910, giving from the 1st Year of the 76th Cycle to the 30th Year of the 76th Cycle, that is the 32nd Year of TUNG CHI to the 32nd Year of KWANG SUI.

PRICE \$2 CASH.
On Sale at the HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1141

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE
(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.).

THE VOLUME which consists of 451 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kowloon, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.
Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China makes it a volume for presentation to friends at Home. Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold.

Price ... \$3.50.
To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Messrs. W. BRISWELL & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1906.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

CLOSING OF CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAILS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 Parcels for the United Kingdom via Gibraltar posted up to 5 p.m. on Friday, the 2nd of November, are due in London on the 8th of December, and those posted on the 16th of November are due in London on the 22nd of December, 1906.
 With an additional fee of 6d. per parcel, parcels may be sent via Brindisi and if posted before 5 p.m. on the 16th of November, would accompany the letter mail, which is due in London on the 15th of December.

Parcels intended for New Year's delivery should also be forwarded by the mail of the 16th of November, as the subsequent parcel mail of the 1st of December via Gibraltar is scheduled to arrive in London on the 25th of January, 1907.

The rates of postage on ordinary parcels to United Kingdom are as follows:—
 For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight 6d.
 For a parcel exceeding 3 lbs. but not exceeding 7 lbs. 1s. 0d.
 For a parcel exceeding 7 lbs. but not exceeding 11 lbs. 1s. 6d.
 For a parcel exceeding 11 lbs. but not exceeding 15 lbs. 2s. 0d.

All parcels containing Jewellery or any article of Gold or Silver must be insured. This includes Silver or Gold mounted Walking Sticks or Canes, and parcels must be sealed. The seals must bear the impression of a device or private mark. Coins must not be sent by parcel post.

The China, with the American mail, left Manila on Saturday, the 27th inst., at noon, and may be expected here to-day.

The Tientsin, with the French mail of the 25th September, left Saigon on Friday, the 26th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here to-day. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 25th August.

Mail for *HANKOW, *WUCHOW and *SAMSHUI will be closed on weekdays at 7:30 p.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.

FOR SHANGHAI, CHONGKING, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KOWLOON, MANILA, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, etc., etc.

Shanghai, Chongking, Hankow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Manila, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, etc., etc.

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JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, October 27th.

COMPANY. PAID UP. QUOTATIONS.

Alhambra \$200 \$120, buyers.

Banks—

Hongkong & Shanghai \$125 \$815, London, 235

National B. of China 26 147, buyers

Bull's Head & Co. 125 61, 77

China-Borneo Co. 125 110, sellers

China Light & P. Co. 125 110, sellers

China Provident 125 110, sellers

Cotton Mills—

Ewo 125 75, buyers

Hongkong 125 110, sellers

International 125 75, buyers

Loan Kong Mow 125 110, buyers

Soychong 125 110, buyers

Dairy Farm 125 110, buyers

Docks and Wharves—

H. & A. Wharf & Co. 125 110, buyers

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SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ARON, British str., 2,205, Downie, 25th Oct.

Newcastle (S.S.V.), Coal—Order.

Amoy, German str., 775, N. Isidor, 21st

October—Toune 16th Oct. and Hailow

19th, Coal and Pig, Jensen & Co.

ANGON, German str., 1,170, Kumpel, 24th

Oct.—Bangkok 12th Oct. and Swatow 23rd

Oct.—Butterfield & Swire.

BORNEO, German str., 1,314, A. Dunbar, 14th

October—Sardak 13th October, Timber.

Moloch & Co.

CHOWTAY, German str., 1,511, W. Moller, 15th

Sept.—Bangkok 9th Sept., General.

Butterfield & Swire.

CHOYSANG, British str., 1,324, A. E. Sand-

bach, 24th Oct.—Shanghai via Swatow

19th Oct. General Goods, Ship & Horses

—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLARA, German str., 1,103, J. T. F. T. F.

24th Oct.—Bangkok 15th October, Rice.

Jensen & Co.

DEWAKONG, German str., 1,262, T. V. Bruha,

5th Sept.—Bangkok 27th Aug. and Hailow

3rd Sept. Rice and Meal—Norddeutscher

Lloyd.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, British str., 3,032, E.

Bootham, 21st Oct.—Vancouver 2nd Oct.

and Shanghai 15th. Mail and General.

—C. P. R. Co.

ESANG, British str., 1,171, Lee, 22nd October—

Newchwang and Chetow 17th Oct. General.

—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HANUI, French str., 730, P. Morles, 25th Oct.

—Haiphong 22nd Oct. and Hailow 24th.

General.—A. R. Muir.

JOHANN, German str., 3,353, S. Robinson,

15th Sept.—Vancouver 20th Aug., Flour,

Lard and General.—C. P. R. Co.

NEIL MACLEOD, Amr. str., 902, E. Corral, 19th

Oct.—Manila 16th June—Barretto & Co.

NICHIEVE, Jap. str., 2,302, S. Natsume,

26th Oct.—Kobe via 18th Oct. General.

—Fukushima & Co.

NINPO, British str., 1,223, G. W. Eady, 28th

Oct.—Wakamatsu 21st October, Coal.

—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

N. S. DE ROSARIO, Amr. str., 715, M. Lopez

Blanco, 13th June—Manila 9th June.

Barretto & Co.

POWHEAT, British str., 1,640, W. F. Turner,

16th Sept.—Samarang 31st Aug., Sugar.

Dowell & Co.

PRIZE WARDEN, German str., 1,736, C.

General.—Moloch & Co.

PROGRESS, German str., 587, H. Pahren, 26th

October—Quilbon 22nd October, Salt.

Siemens & Co.

PROSPER, Norwegian str., 925, K. Lauson, 26th

October—Mojil 21st Oct., Coal—Asgard.

Thoresen & Co.

PROTEUS, Norwegian str., 1,034, G. C. Kralie,

25th Oct.—Bangkok 14th Oct. and Swatow

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